# TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

THE CUBAN REVOLUTION.

Proposed Establishment of a Regular Government by the Insurgents.

The Slaves in the Central Department Declared Free.

A Suspicious Iron-Clad at Green Key.

The Constitutional Amendment in the Southern Legislatures.

# LYNCH LAW IN GEORGIA.

Proposed Concentration of the Insurgents-Absolute Abelition of Slavery Decreed in the Central Department-A Strange Iron clad Sighted off the Cuban Coast-Outrage VIA KEY WEST, March 18, 1869.

The insurgents propose to concentrate their forces and establish a seat of government at some point in arisdiction of Santiago de Cuba. They expec aid from Yucatan and other points in Mexico, as Advices from Vuevitas to the 9th inst. state that

the insurgent Assembly of Representatives for the Central Department have decreed the absolute the loss of their slaves. The freedmen can

and said to be armed with Armstrong guns, has been sighted off Verde or Green Key, on the Cuban coast, not far from Point Gordo. Spanish cruisers have The Captain General refuses to allow either Cubans

ns to leave the island, except under cer-Advices from the interior represent the Spanish troops to be committing great outrages on the

HAVANA, March 13, 1869.

The Diario, in a leader, argues against the confis-cation of the property of the rebels.

The insurgents, commanded by a Polish general, save burnt the bridge and torn up the rails between

More Prisoners for Fernando Po-Riot in Havana-Prompt and Harsh Sentence of Two Men Concerned in It.

HAVANA, March 13, 1869. The Foz de Cuba (newspaper) publishes the following:—A second expedition will soon be sent to Fernando Po with prisoners convicted of political offences against the government.

A riot occurred to-day in Figueras street. Several of the participators were arrested and sentenced—one to death and another to carry a ball and chain during the remainder of his life.

# ENGLAND.

The news to-day is meagre. Mr. Miail, liberal, has been elected Member of the House of Commons from Bradford, in place of Mr. Ripley.

# THE NEW DOMINION.

Exodus to the United States-A Larger Mili-

tary Force Wanted.
MONTREAL, March 13, 1869. The exodus of French Canadians from the South St. Lawrence parishes to the United States still con-tinues. Many familes are going even without dis-posing of their farms. ts are being made on the part of the Dominion

overnment and military authorities to retain a arger number of troops in Canada than the last efficial order contemplates.

Proposed Bridging or Tunnelling of the De-

Notice is given in the Official Gazette that applica-tion will be made to the Parliament of Canada during the next session for an act to incorporate a company to construct a bridge over or tunnet under the Detroit river, between the county of Essex, in Ontario, and the State of Michigan.

# PENNSYL VANIA.

Commencement of the Pennsylvania University—Arrest of Showcase Robbers.
PHILADELPHIA, March 13, 1869.
At the annual commencement of the University of ennsylvania to-day 130 medical graduates received

in a window of a fur store on Arch street, with a paving stone, and stolen fur therefrom. They gave that aames as James Watson and William Dean, from Reading and New York. On Dean was found a ring, the stone of which is used for cutting glass. On his person was a letter addressed to a prisoner in Sing Sing, in which he says:—"The ring answers admirably."

# NEW YORK

ng of the Buffalo Board of Trad-New York City Delegation Present—The Grain Elevating Interest—The International

A large meeting of the members of the Board of Frade was held this morning on 'Change. Messrs. Barber, Moulton and Shaw, of New York, were pre-These gentlemen were the representatives of the ele-vating interests of New York, and were sustained nearly all the prominent and induential mer-nts on the Corn Exchange in the advocacy of a chants on the Corn extension in the present mode of conduct radical reform in the present mode of conduct the grain business in that city, and their missing the grain business in that city, and their missing the grain work of the several World Corner of was to explain their views to the several Western chambers of commerce and devise some uniform plan of action to remedy the existing evils. The principal points urged were that if Burialo and Chicago would reduce their elevating charges New York would make fifty per cent reduction, and that grain should be placed into elevators immediately on arrival in New York, instead of remaining several days in canal boats awaiting sale. The contract system of canal repairing was denounced, as well as the political influences which surrounded the Senators and Assemblymen in Albany whenever this important and vital subject was brought before them. Statistics which could not be reported were reported and commented upon by the delegation and the members of the Board of Trade. A committee was appointed to draft resolutions and report.

In the afternoon another meeting was held, and he resolutions were unanimously adopted, upon the recommendation of the delegation, and also a resolution asking the Western Elevating Company, of Burfalo, to revise their scale of charges for elevating and storing grain. was to explain their views to the several Western

mistained.

Mr. Brydges, of the Grand Trunk Railway of Canads, met this morning the Buffaio committee appointed to inquire further into the international bridge project, and the question was pretty generally canvassed. It is understood that Mr. Brydges gave a written guarantee on the part of the Grand Trunk Hailway to pay at least \$50,000 per annum as toll for the use of the bridge when built.

# GEORGIA.

of the constitution, vote amendment, with the d lays 48. One hundred and eleven votes were cast up of 175 members in the body. In the Senate discussion to-day the conservative numbers declared that the extremists of both parties rere bent on the same end—rule or ruin—and apealed to the conservatives of both parties to vote parties admition.

Dr. G. W. Darden, who killed Charles Wallace, editor of the Clipper, was taken from the jail at Warrentown last night by a party of disguised men who took him some distance from the town, where they shot and killed him.

### NORTH CAROLINA.

Text of the Resolution Passed by the Legi-

The following is the text of the resolution offered by Mr. Sinclair and passed by both branches of the North Carolina Legislature in relation to the Tenure

Whereas, the extraordinary ability and varied talent, as well as the exalted patriotism displayed on all occasions by President Grant, make it manifest that he is as worthy of confidence as were any of his illustrious predecessors in the Presidential office;

Be it resolved. That our Senators be instructed and our representatives requested to vote to repeal the law known as the Tenure of Office act, and thereby allow President Grant to exercise the same powers under the constitution that were intrusted to every other President, from Washington to Lin-Resolved further, That

### NEW JERSEY.

Extensive Fire in Trenton—A Rolling Mill De-atroyed—The Loss Heavy.

TRENTON, March 13, 1809. rolling mill at this place, of which the Messra. Cooper, of New York, and Hewitt, of this city, are proprietors. The flames have consumed the pattern shop—the most valuable portion of the concern—as also the puddle and rail mills. The loss will be very heavy. Further particulars cannot be obtained

### THE FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT.

Its Passage by the South Carolina Legis CHARLESTON, S. C., March 13, 1869.
The fifteenth amendment has been ratified by the louth Carolina Legislature.

By the Arkansas Senate. MEMPHIS, March 13, 1869. A special despatch to the Appeal from Little Rock says the fliteenth amendment passed the Arkansas Senate by a vote of 19 to 3.

# PHILADELPHIA, March 13, 1989.

A report was current on the streets to-day that George S. Twitchell, Jr., sentenced to be hung on the 8th of April next for the murder of Mrs. Mary E. the 8th of April next for the murder of Mrs. Mary E. Hill, had effected his escape from Moyamensing Prison some time during last night. The prison efficials deny the rumor, but many persons believe the story, and think the news is studiously withheld for the present. The death warrant was read to Twachell on Wednesday last, and he and Gerald Eaton, convicted of shooting Timothy Heenan (a brother of your well known puglist of that name, will both be hung on the same day. Twitchell is caim, composed and spends nearly all his time in religious devotions; but Eaton continues bold, defant and reckless. There is no possible chance of a further respite of either of these criminals.

# MISCELLANEOUS TELEGRAPHIC ITEMS.

sine die, after a session of sixty-nine days John G. Baxter was nominated Mayor of Louis-ville, Ky., by the City Democratic Convention yes-

The rumor that Thomas H. Foulds will succeed Colonel W. Thomas as Postmaster of Cincinnati creates much excitement in that city.

Colonel W. Thomas as Postmaster of Cincinnati creates much excetement in that city.

William Graham, charged with stabbing to death the chief mate of the sbip John Bright, of New York, arrived in Boston yesterday in custody on board the bark Fredonia, from Fayat.

In the Michigan Legislature yesterday the House special committee appointed to investigate the affairs of the Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad made a report. They declare that the charges made against the railroad are frivolous and the annoyance to which this road is subjected by every successive Legislature is outrageous and ought to cease.

Last evening a fire broke out in Chicago in the four story brick building No. 68 Lake street, M. S. Heckle & Co., milliners, sustained a loss of about \$8,000; Mrs. Mason, milliner, loses over \$12,000. No. 66 was occupied by Rosenau & Bro., trimming and fancy goods dealers, who suffered a slight loss by water. W. M. Hamilton, occupant of the same building, also suffered damage by water. The total loss is \$25,000. The cause is unknown.

# EUROPEAN MARKETS.

LONDON MONRY MARKET.—LONDON, March 13—1 P.
M.—Consols closed at 92% for money and 33 for the
account. United States five-twenty bonds quiet
at 83%. Stocks quiet. Eric, 25%; fillinois, 97; Atlantic and Great Western, 32.
PARIS BOURSE.—PARIS, March 13—Evening.—
The Bourse is quiet. Rentes, 70f. 95c.
PRANKPORT BOURSE.—PKANKPORT, March 13—
Evening.—United States five-twenty bonds quiet at
57% for the issue of 1862.
Liverrool. Corron Market.—Liverrool., March
13—1 P. M.—Cotton.—The market closed firmer at a
slight advance. Middling uplands, 124. a 12%d.;
middling Orleans, 12%d. a 12%d. The sales of the
day have been 12,000 bales.

HAVER COTTON MARKET.—HAVER, March 13.—Cotton market firm for both on spot and adoat; 143
frances on spot.

Liverrool. Repairmers, Markets.—Liverroot.

HAVER COTTON MARKET.—HAVER, MARCH IX.—COLton market firm for both on spot and afloat; 143
francs on spot.

Liverpool. Breadstuppes Market.—Liverpool.,
March 13.—Wheas 9s. 9d. per cental for California
white and 9s. 8d. for No. 2 red Western. Peas 41s.

dd. per quarter for Canadian.

Liverpool. Produce Market.—Liverpool., March
13.—Tailow acute at 47s. 3d. per cwt.; Hacon, 61s.

Per cwt. for Cumberland cut.

London Produce Market.—London, March 13.—Evening.—Petroleum Market.—Antwerf, March 13.—Evening.—Petroleum dull and unchanged.

# EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

SOUTHAMPTON, March 13.—The steamship Hammo-Dia, Capiain Meier, which sailed from New York Merch 2 arrived at this port at seven o'clock this

Arrest of the Atleged Robber.

1A the Herald of yesterday full particulars were given of an alleged fracas in the faro rooms No. 512 Broadway on Wednesday night, during the progress of which Peter S. Connor alleges he was robbed of \$1,100 in currency that he had won at one sitting in the establishment.

of which Peter S. Counor alleges he was rubben of thich Peter S. Counor alleges he was rubben of the establishment.

Yesterday afternoon Mr. Connor was sufficiently convalescent to go to court, and in company with Captain Garland, of the Fourteenth precinct, appeared before Justice Ledwith, at Jefferson Market, and made amdayit charging that he was assaulted and robbed of the above amount by John Tully, alias "Rilbe," who gives his residence as No. 90 Vandam street. Upon this information Justice Ledwith issued a warrant for Tully's arrest, which was placed in the hands of detectives Martinot and Mulligan, of the Fourteenth precinct. About six o'clock hast night those officers took Tully into custody and conveyed him to the Spring street station house, where he was locked up. Tully denies the robbery, but, it is understood, admits the assault. The revelations at Jefferson Market this morning will be looked for with interest by the entire fare community.

## OBITUARY

Atelegram from Louisville amnounces the death of this prominent Kentuckian in that city yesterday. For many months Mr. Guthrie has been an invalid, for most of the time confined to his residence and mable to attend to his official duties. His decease will, therefore, surprise no person, it having been a most daily expected since the latter part of 1807. As had reached the advanced age of

James Guthrie was born on a farm near Bardstown, Neison county, Ky., on the 5th of December, 1792. His father was an Irishman and his mother a native of Pennsylvania. Although persons of small means they gave their young son a very good education at the Bardstown Academy, where he graduated creditably. Until his twentieth year he lived on his he studied law for two years, at the dear of which time he was admitted the bar. After a few months spent in Bardstown went to Louisville, where greater inducements we offered to an able lawyer. His success in his plession was immediate, and in a few years he becal known as one of the leading lawyers of the 8ts By means of an extensive practice he soon amass a considerable property. Until 1834 Mr. Guthrie held no public office, except, for a brief period, the of prosecuting attorney, but which he soon able doned for his more lucrative private practice, had, however, taken an sotive part in politics, a was one day shot by a political opponent, the won being of so serious a character that it confined to his bed for a period of nearly three years.

being of so serious a control three period of hearly three period of hearly three period of hearly three period of the Kentucky State Legislature, serving altogether fixen years, nine being in the lower house and six in the State Senate. His career in this local position was quite successful. On the questions of railroad was quite successful. On the questions of railroad was quite successful. State coursesful. On the questions of railroads is quite successful. On the questions of railroads to their internal improvements he took an active t, and to ha energy Kentucky is greatly indebted her progress and prosperity. In 1850 he was cted a member of the State Constitutional Contion, and at its meeting during the early part of following year was selected to preside ar its deliberations. He had now become dely known throughout the State and was sked upon as the head of the Kentucky bar. Louisville he engaged extensively in shanking business, and was the originator of the inhville and Louisville Railroad, of which he bome the president. After leaving the State Senate r. Gutrife resumed the practice of his profession thout interruption until the Presidential caming of 1862, when he made a vigorous canvass the State in favor of Mr. Pierce, and after the ection of that gentleman received the appointment uring the following year he was elected a Senat Congress by the Kentucky Legislature, for tim ending in 1871, and served ou the Committe Finance, Agriculture, Patents, Appropriatio d Mines and Mining. In 1866 he was a delegate e "National Union Convention," held illadelphia, and which proved a political little. Soon after sickness prostrated hid for months he was unable to perfor a public duties. Discovering the improbabilities health ever becoming sufficiently restored able him to engage again in political life he red his position in the Senate during the mon Pebruary of last year. From that time until ath on yesterday he impered in great bod tress, seldom well enough to rise from his be alwest suffering.

and always suffering.

CONCLUSION.

In personal appearance Mr. Guthrie was very striking. He was a man sax feet two inches in height, of a large, gaunt and powerful frame. His features were quite massive, but always wore a kindly and charitable air. As a privale character there was, in 1820, much said against Mr. Guthrie; but as all of these detractions came from his enemies, but few persons believed the charges made were true. His friends and acquaintances always spoke of him as a warm-hearted, generous disposition.

This lady, the third wife and widow of Dr. Lyman Beecher and stepmother of Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, died at the residence of her daughlungs, from the effects of which last named disease she died. At the time of the marriage with Dr. Beecher she was the widow of Captain Joseph Jackson, of Boston, by whom she had three children, two of them being now residents of Brookiyn. There was no issue from her last marriage, which took place when both parties were well advanced in years. Mrs. Beecher was in the eightieth year of her age. Her funeral services will be performed by Rev. Heary Ward Beecher to-morrow (Monday) afternoon, at half-oast one o'clock, after which the remains will be conveyed to Boston for interment.

# ARMY INTELLIGENCE.

The Appropriation ders the act making appropriations for the army ap-

port to the Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance as president of a board to consider the subject of breech-loading muskets. The military post Camp Hamilton, near Hampton, Va., has been broken up. Company F, Fourteenth United States infantry, left to-day for Richmond.

# MAYAL INTELLIGENCE.

Orders from the Secretary of the Navy. Several interesting naval orders were issued on Friday by Secretary Borie, among them the follow-

Before an officer takes command of a vessel she must be examined by a board consisting of three line officers of the navy, who shall report any deficiencies, &c., that may exist. No snips will carry more than two boat davits on each quaarter. The boats may be hung double, but if this cannot be done they must be stowed on board. When the latter course is impossible the matter must be brought to the notice of the Department.

ciencies, &c., that may exist. No snips will carry more than two boat davits on each quaarter. The boats may be hung double, but if this cannot be done they must be stowed on board. When the latter course is impossible the matter must be brought to the notice of the Department.

General order No. 92 prohibits the further practice of covering the berth decks of vessels of war with sheliac. No. 93 provides that hereafter the spars of ships on war will not be painted yellow, as heretofore, and their yards will be painted blook. A return to the old system is ordered. No. 94 states that all signs that have been put aup in navy yards, indicating the bureauts to which different departments belong will be taken down. Simple signs such as "Navigation office," or "Store Ordnance office," or "Store Medical office," or "Store Medical office," or "Store office," or "Store office," or "store Medical office," ac., will be put up in their places. These offices are not branches of the bureau, but are departments of the yards, and are under the entire direction of the commandants. No. 95 relates to naval etiquette and provides that only commanding officers of squadrons, naval stations and vessels will be saluted by laying on or tossing oars. In all other cases junior officers will salute by touching the cap. All orders conflicting with the above are revoked. Executive officers and stores and affect of the property of the surgeons, fleet paymaster or fleet, engineers and have during that time worn the uniform of the grade to when they are simulate in rank.

Order to, 96 declares that all officers who have been acting in the capacity of fleet surgeons, fleet paymasters or fleet, engineers and have during that time worn the uniform of the grade to which may take from the authority of the line officers of heavy. Order to, 98 requires orders and any qualitation for the yards which may take from the authority of the line officers of the navy. Order to, 98 requ

# WASHINGTON.

THE TENURE OF OFFICE ACT.

Views of the President and Cabinet on the Subject.

THE OFFICE SEEKERS' AGONY

Probable Appointments for New York.

The New Cabinet Members in Their Departments.

THE INDIAN POLICY.

Proposed Radical Changes in the Matter.

WASHINGTON, March 18, 1869 ecure a repeal or modification of the Tenure of ffice act. The Senators are among the most lamorous applicants for places, not, of course, for but for their friends and follower either straight out democrats or what is deeme worse, Johnsonized republicans. To a Senator wi

"We will consent to it as the law provides, and

"Yes, but how do I know who you want removed now in office were confirmed by the Senate." said

This was a poser for the Senator, and he did not pursue the subject any further. He was not slow, owever, in communicating the President's view to several of his colleagues in the Sen-ate. Like himself, most of them are eager to have the political guillotine put speedily in mo-tion, and one of them probably expressed the sentiments of all the others when he exciaimed, "By G., we must repeal that act at once. If we don't we will be little better off than when we had Johnson in the White House."

tion not to make removals except for some cause other than a difference in politics until the Tenure of Office law is repealed. He for the purpose of having obnoxious political opponents removed. The members of the Cabinet are a unit in supporting the President in his desire to have the Tenure of Office act repealed, and lose

The Patronage in Pennsylvania.

The Pennsylvania delegation, notwithstanding their caucus to settle the little question of the distribution of the spoils in that State, are, it seems, further from agreeing upon appointments than the representatives of any other State. The Senators and members cannot agree. Cameron, as usual

of the present incumbents remaining undistur Speculations as to President Grant's appoin of General Miller, as Collector of the port of San Fransisco; James O-Budge, for United States Marshal of New York; William A. Darling, for Naval eer of the port of New York, and Frank M. fornia. There is less excitement on the office ques-tion than has been generally the case under former administrations. The prevalent impression is that Grant will be the least approachable President that has ever occupied the White House.

Visitors at the White House.

The rush at the White House to-day was as great as ever, including, as usual, a large number of promient individuals.

Two delegations visited the President this after-Two delegations visited the President this afternoon; one representing the soldiers and sailors of
the war of 1812, headed by General Skinner. They
simply paid their respects to the President. The interview issted about five minutes. Following them
came in a delegation from Delaware, whose visit
had reference to the distribution of public patronage
in that State. The President reminded these gentiemen of the rule that application for office must be
forwarded to the heads of the departments to which
they pertain. they pertain.

The President's Pew.
At one o'clock to-day one of the trustees of the at one o'clock to-day one of the trustees of the new Metropolitan church waited on the President and tendered him the pew assigned him in the new church. This would have been done before had the church been fully organized. The interview was very pleasant

Cabinet Members at Work.

Secretary Boutwell was the recipient of an extensive leves at his office. A great many Senators and Representatives called on him. Office seckers were present in swarms. In accordance with the directions of Secretary Boutwell lists. were present in swarms. In accordance with the directions of Secretary Boutwell lists were to-day prepared at the Treasury Department of the division of the duties in the various bureaus of the department, number of persons employed, salary paid, & c., in order that he may become fully acquainted with the duties of the several officers, distribution of Postmaster General Cresswell has also had similar

the lorce, &c.

Postmaster General Cresswell has also had similar lists prepared in his department.

The War Department.

Secretary Rawlins to-day took formal charge of the War Office. General Schoffield, the late Secretary was present, and turned over the affairs of the department to the new Secretary.

Appointment of Pension Agents.

The Secretary of the Interior has appointed Colonel W. T. Forbes as Pension Agent at Philadelphia, vice, E. W. C. Greene, former incumbent, who resigned at the close of the late administration. The agencies at St. Louis and Brooklyn, recently made vacant by the resignations of Mr. Egbert B. Brown and Mr. William B. Forter, have been filled, though the names of their successors have not transpired.

Resignation of Register Jeffrics.

Noah L. Jedries, Register of the Treasury, has resigned. It is stated that John L. Wilson, the Third Auditor of the Treasury, intends resigning.

Appointment of Pacific Railroad Commissioners.

Appointment of Pacific Railroad Commissioners of the Union Pacific Railroad have been made by the Secretary of the Interior:—Isaac N. Morris, of Illinois, vice Frank P. Blair, Jr.; General Governeur R. Warren, vice General N. B. Buford, and Hon. James P. Wilson, of lowa, vice Cornelius Wendell.

Issue of Fractional Currency.

Amount of fractional currency received from the Printing Division of the Treasury Department for the week ending to-day, \$562,500. Shipments to the Assistant Treasurer at Boston, \$190,000; to the Depository at Baitimore, \$50,000; to the national banks,

200,700. Treasurer Spinner holds in trust for ne national banks as security for circulation 342,607,900, and for public deposits, \$32,906,360, ational bank notes issued during the week, 145,600; total to date, \$313,200,236; mutilated bills blurned, \$12,272,992; notes of insolvent banks re-cemed, \$1,035, 221; actual circulation at this date, 909,001,003. Excellent currents redeemed, and de-

\$299,901,923; fractional currency redeemed and stroyed during the week, \$759,500.

Changes in the Indian Policy.

The name of Colonel Parker, formerly of Gene Grant's staff, has been frequently mention in connection with the office of Count er of Indian Affairs. In reply to term Senator, who was urging Parke outment, the President said that there was b cle in the way and that was that Coi ker being an Indian was not a citizen of the ted States, and on that account he doubted his ibility for the office. He added that he had got ineligible to an office (A. T. Stewart) and he did not propose to repeat the mistake. General Sanborn, a member of the Indian Peace Commission, and a man who has had considerable experience among the Indians, is being pressed for Commissioner of Indian affairs. He is violently opposed, however, by the Senators from the extreme West who urge Grant to appoint a man who has had no previous connection with the Indians or the Indian Department. The President has informed these Senators that it is his purpose as far as he can to make a thorough reform in the management of Indian affairs. He says that in the management of Indian affairs. He says that his own experience as well as the united testimony

his own experience as well as the united testimony of Generals Sherman and Sheridan has convinced him that a radical change ought to be made in the Indian policy of the government.

Dinner to General Sheridan.

Brevet Major General William H. Emory entertained Licutenant General Sheridan, Surgeon General Barnes, Montgomery Blair, J. Schuyler Crosby, aid-de-camp to the Lieutenant General, and a few ladies at his residence this evening. The evening was passed in conversation and terminated in an was passed in conversation and terminated in an excellent supper, in which the choicest preparation of terrapin was not the least inviting of the deli-

Dinner to General Ullman.

The officers of Ullman's brigade, the first organization of colored troops in the late war, gave their old
commander, General Daniel Ullman, of New York,
a supper to-night at Walker's. Among those present
were Colonel Charles Lowell, Speaker of the Louisiana House of Representatives; Colonel Thomas L White, of Jackson, Miss.; Major J. A. Greeley, United States Army; General W. S. Mudgett, of Louisiana Major General J. D. S. Mann; Captains J. S. Clarke B. W. Wheeler and others, of Washington,

The Office Seeking Agony.

The applications to the Treasury and Post Agoc
lepartments are overwhelming. The probability is that not one in five hundred of the applicants can be

General Butler to-day introduced to occue any nou-well a colored man from New Orleans named Jou-bert, and recommended him for appointment as As-sessor of Internal Revenue in that city. Joubert said he did not desire the office from pecuniary considerations but merely to test the dispos in power as to the rights of his race.

Appointment of a Jall Warden.

General John S. Crocker was to-day appointed warden of the jail, under the recent act of Congress placing the appointment in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia. The Senthern Railreads.

Thorough investigation is about being ordered into the accounts between the government and the Southern railroads in the matter of rolling stock and naterial turned over to them since the close of

Between four and five o'clock last evening a named Louis Coleman, aged six years, residing with his parents at No. 18 First avenue, was run over in First avenue, between Second and Third streets, by car No. 1s of the Second avenue line. One of wheels passed over the left leg of the child, is ating it in a shocking manner. He was taken h by citizens, and James lavidson, the careless dr was arrested by officer Glark and locked up at Seventeenth precinct station house.

The recent report of Comptroller Green to the Com tension of the city toward Westchester county, al-though expressing a fact neither new nor even over-looked by those to whom the subject of the growth of the metropolis has addressed itself, has yet had the effect of attracting more attention to that section of Westchester county lying to the northeast of the city. The territory more particularly referred to in the report is comprised within the triangle formed by a line drawn straight across the county from Spuyten Duyvil to the Hariem river and Long Island Sound. Its advantages to those seeking sites for suburban residences, by reason of its accessibility at all times and seasons, a very large part of it the corporate limits on the west side, has stimulated a very active movement in this property. The estate of Lewis G. Morris, to be sold on Monday by James M. Miller, comprises about 181 lots, with streets and avenues surveyed—Waverley street being already finished—the face of the land being such as to re quire but little labor to grade the others, and prepare the lots for building upon.

WESTCHESTERThe demand for semi-rural residences must be the demand for semi-tural residence must be considered not only a prominent characteristic of the present activity in real estate, but evidence of a just belief that the increasing population of the city of New York will make its suburba the city of New York will make its suburbated indispensable auxiliaries. It is an established proposition, as explained by Dr. Ramsey in his recent annual address for the advancement of social science, and by all the savans of this country who have expressed themselves on the subject, that the mere proximity of dwellings in cities is a prollife source of morbid conditions of the body and mind, exhibiting themselves in nervous debitity and functional derangements which are best subused and finally removed by purer air. Having these unfortunate results of a pent-up life before them, the denizens of many, if not all of the large cities of the world—Paris, London, Vienna, Berlin, &c.—have finally removed by purer air. Having these unfortunate results of a pent-up life before them, the denizens of many, if not all of the large cities of the world—Paris, London, Vienna, Berlin, &c.—have provided themselves with residences beyond the turmoil and foul atmosphere of city life, and the suburbs therefore present the most paintial residences. When a movement is made to place such localities within the reach of the capitalist and man of moserate means, a benefit is conferred upon both, not only because the opportunity is given to secure a home for a moderate sum, but because an opportunity for an investment is also given, which cannot fail to yield a rich return, sooner or later. It is not doubted that that part of Westchester county embraced by the contemplated sale to which we refer, will become a part of the great and growing city of New York. We find on examination of the report to the Commissioners of Central Park, dated December 30, 1863, the following paragraph on this subject:—"The increase of the city will within a short period without doubt require most of the area included within the southern part of Westchester for the homes of her artisans and merchants, and the solution of the question of rapid conveyance is required to cover the unsettled portion of New York and the pleturesque hills and valleys of the southerly part of Westchester with the residences of these classes, and of those who desire to live near a great city." It is even reasonably expected that during the present session of the Legislature it will be placed under the authority of the Commissioners, a circumstance which would at ones largely increase its value. It would then in effect become a part of the city, and daily the project of uniting it by legislation would become more and more desirable. Indeed, we find in the report mentioned this paragraph on that subject:—"It would not be difficult to present reasons for such a territorial consolidation that will increase in cogency as population are developed to meet in some degree

presents of the grown of all real estate, either at joining it or separated from it by insignificant ba-riers. The great feature of Westchester county of present in this connection, viewed from a city stand

which is one of the broadest and finest avenue this country for the general characteriof dimensions, locality and the beauty surrounding and adjoining scenery. It comme on the norshorfly side of Bariem river, decopposite the termination of the Seventh aw Grand Boulevard and 155th street, and is content with this city by the Central bridge, which spain the termination of the termination of the seventh away that the termination of the seventh are content to the termination. beauty, a part of which is now oursed for sale, which is destined to become the locality of oil villas and mansions in which the futuries at finements of city life will be united with rural dom and exuberance. It has, indeed, alread come not only the masin route of the visito Jeroine Park, but of the pleasure seekers in oar and on horseback who desire relief from the n tony of our Central Park.

doubt connect the streets and svenues with the boulc-vards on New York side. See report of December 30, 1888, in which this is forestandowed. The pro-posed route of the anderground railroad is along the Central avenue, and it will establish rapid commu-

ELIGIBILITY OF TRIS TRACT FOR INVESTMENT 1. The probable consolidation of this part of West-chester with the city of New York. (See report already mentioned.) 2. The popularity of Central avenue as a drive, and the fact in consequence that this a continuation in effect of the Central Park.

3. The advantages to be derived therefrom. 4. The proximity of the Harlem and Third Avende Railroad cars, which makes it at once desirable for building purposes. 5. The route of the Pacific Railroad.

THE LOCATION OF THIS PROPERTY.

is superb. Its grade is near that of Central avenue and its general surface such that from almost all points upon it a fine view of that avenue is pre-sented. It is, for these and other surroundings already suggested, the best piece of land along line of the avenue just named.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

This tract contains about 181 building lots. Waverley street is already finished, and in consequence of
the make of the land little labor will be necessary to grade the streets and prepare the lots for the er

MEANS OF ACCESS
is by Hariem steam and horse railroads already in
operation, which communicate with the lower part
of the city of New York, and other routes of communication already projected, one of which—namely, the Pacific road already mentioned—must result in the erection of depots in this vicinity which will be necessary for the transaction of its business and for the accommodation of the residents of this part of

On the different avenues in the city of New York lots which are equidistant from the City Halt com-mand thousands of dollars, although the bousevards are not yet finished, and may not be for years to come. Central avenue, however, which is com-pleted, as already stated, penetrates a diversified and beautiful country, and these lots are but a few minutes' walk from the railroads which owith the lower part of New York city. In a to this it must be borne in mind that there is listance from the great centres of bu

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